

# THE MATHEWS JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.

MATHEWS C. H., VA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 5, 1907.

NO. 52.

L. E. MUMFORD, Pres. SANDS SMITH, Vice-Pres. J. P. NOTTINGHAM, Cash.

## The L. E. Mumford Banking Co.

Paid Up Capital \$120,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$75,000

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Interest Allowed On Savings Accounts.  
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## OLD DOMINION LINE.

BETWEEN  
Norfolk, Gloucester, and Mathews Counties.  
Effective July 13th, 1907.

Steamer "Mobjack."		Mon. Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Lv. Norfolk (O. D. Wharf).....	A. M. 6:30	A. M. 6:30	
" Portsmouth (North St. Wharf).....	6:45	6:45	
" Norfolk (Bay Line Wharf).....	7:00	7:00	
" Old Point.....	8:00	8:00	
" Phillips' Wharf, East River.....	10:00	10:00	
" Dicks' Wharf, East River.....	10:15	10:15	
" Higgs' Wharf, East River.....	10:30	10:30	
" Roane's Wharf, Ware River.....	11:00	11:00	
" Smith's Wharf, Ware River.....	12:00	12:00	
" Hockley, Ware River.....	12:40	12:40	
" Auburn Wharf, North River.....	12:00		
" Dixonsdale, North River.....	12:15		
" Severn Wharf, Severn River.....	1:00		
" Old Point (Government Wharf).....	5:00	5:00	
Ar. Norfolk (O. D. Pier No. 1).....	6:15	6:15	
" Portsmouth (North St. Wharf).....	6:30	6:30	
" Norfolk (Old D. Pier No. 3).....	6:45	6:45	
	P. M.	P. M.	

## Night Line.

Every Evening Between Norfolk and Richmond  
STEAMERS BERKLEY and BRANDON.

Leave Norfolk 7:00 P. M. } Daily including Sunday  
Leave Richmond 7:00 P. M. }

## Main Line.

FROM NORFOLK,

Steamships Leave 7 p. m., Sunday Excepted.

Arrive in New York, 2:30 P. M., following afternoon.  
Leave New York, 3:00 P. M., (Sunday excepted).  
Arrive in Norfolk, 10:00 A. M., following morning.

FARE—First class, one way, \$6.50, stateroom and berth included, round trip, limit fifteen days, \$10.00.  
TICKETS and STATEROOMS at ticket office, 2 Granby street, in Atlantic Hotel Building, or at Company's office, on the wharf, Norfolk, Va. All schedules subject to change without notice.

B. L. BUGG, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.

CHESAPEAKE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
(Effective November 4, 1907.)

"Chesapeake Line."  
ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMERS  
"COLUMBIA" and "AUGUSTA."  
For OLD POINT COMFORT and  
NORFOLK, VA.

Steamers leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 7:00 P. M., and arrive Old Point Comfort at 6 A. M. and Norfolk at 7:30 A. M., where connection is made with the Rail Lines for all points South and Southwest.

"York River Line."  
ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMERS  
"CHARLOTTE" and "BALTIMORE."  
For WEST POINT and RICHMOND, VA.

Steamers leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 5 P. M., and arrive West Point at 7:45 A. M., and Richmond at 9:20 A. M.

Steamers leaving Baltimore on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, and leaving West Point on Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays, call at Gloucester Point, Clements and Allmonds; and steamers leaving Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, and West Point on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, call at Yorktown and Clay Bank (weather permitting).

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE FROM PIER 18 AND 19  
LIGHT STEER WHARF.  
Through tickets to all points may be secured, baggage checked and staterooms reserved from the City Ticket Office, 119 E. Baltimore Street, ARTHUR W. ROBSON, Agent, 127 E. Baltimore Street, or the General Offices, Light and Lee Streets, Baltimore, Md.

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Of all kinds. Pictures enlarged, best style. Gold and Silver soldering for Spectacles and Jewellery. Watch and Clock repairs.

## NEWS of Virginia

### EXCITING NIGHT BLAZE.

Charlottesville (Special).—A disastrous fire, the largest in this city in 10 years, started about 8 o'clock P. M., in the Jefferson Auditorium, Charlottesville's only playhouse, and spread to Ebenezer Church, which is the property of a colored Baptist congregation. For a time it seemed that it would be impossible to save the Hotel Gleason and the property immediately contiguous, but the wind, though high, was favorable and blew the flames and the church were destroyed and other buildings were somewhat damaged by fire and water. The stock of J. H. Dickinson's grocery and A. G. Bennett's tailoring establishments were damaged. Sparks flew far over the city. The fire originated on the stage, but had made such progress when discovered that its exact location was impossible. The electric current, according to the janitor was switched off the entire building and there had been no fire in it for a week.

The auditorium was erected by the late William Hotopp, owner of Penn Park. Its first cost was more than \$30,000, and additions have been made which brought the total up to \$40,000. It was insured for \$9,000. The chief loser is R. C. A. Sieberg.

### PENILESS, KILLS HIMSELF.

Richmond (Special).—Penniless and despondent, William F. Ferguson committed suicide in his boarding house in this city by drinking two ounces of carbolic acid. Ferguson came to Richmond three days ago from Washington. He made several threats that he would end his life, but they were not taken seriously, as he had been drinking heavily since his arrival here.

In a pocket of his coat, after his death, was found a summons by a court at McKeesport, Pa., to appear in that city and answer an application for divorce which had been filed by his wife, Katie.

In his pockets were papers showing that he had been employed in the capacity of a machinist at the Washington Navy Yard, and that he had been discharged recently.

### FATALLY HURT BY SISTER.

Richmond (Special).—Eddie Boone, 5 years old, was fatally injured, when his 7-year-old sister, Mary, struck him across the head with the sharp edge of a hatchet. The boy remained unconscious for some time after the accident. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. The two children were playing together in the back yard of their home, when the boy cried for the hatchet. To silence the brother the girl struck him across the head. When the boy fell, the girl rushed into the house and notified her parents of the tragedy. The boy's head was torn open for several inches, and it is feared that his skull is fractured. When found by the grief-stricken parents the boy was lying in a pool of his blood.

### FIRST WEDDING IN 70 YEARS.

Suffolk (Special).—For the first time in 70 years there was a wedding Wednesday in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, where Miss Fannie Jordan, daughter of J. W. Jordan, became the bride of Dr. P. Nottingham, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Rev. Robert S. Carter, of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, Smithfield, was the celebrant. St. Luke's is one of the oldest Protestant Churches in the United States, the brick having been brought from England. Its crumbling walls were about 12 years ago rebuilt and rededicated.

### HIS WOUND FATAL.

Winchester (Special).—William Sonner, a young farmer, died at his home, near Stephen City as the result of a gunshot wound received while out hunting a week ago. Sonner was inspecting a gun in the hands of a young Italian laborer named Dominico, when the weapon was discharged, the contents entering Sonner's left leg. Physicians amputated the injured member, but were unable to save Sonner's life. The shooting seems to have been entirely accidental. Sonner leaves a widow and one child.

### DR. T. W. SMITH DEAD.

Warrenton (Special).—Dr. Thomas W. Smith, 52 years old, a physician of prominence, died at his home, near Bethel Academy. His sickness was brief, due to stomach trouble resulting in peritonitis. Dr. Smith had been resident physician of Bethel Military Academy 30 years. He was a man greatly beloved throughout this community and his death is regarded as a public loss. He is survived by a widow and an only daughter. He was the oldest son of Andrew D. Smith, who is living at an advanced age.

### Victim Of Robbers.

Norfolk (Special).—Louis Freedman, who was murderously assaulted in Brighton, died at the King's Daughters' Hospital from the effects of the blow he received on his head. Freedman's body was viewed at the hospital by a coroner's jury, and it was afterward sent to his late home, the corner of Green and Jefferson streets, where it will be prepared for burial.

### ANOTHER CHANCE FOR ASHLOCK.

Richmond (Special).—The Supreme Court of Appeals granted a writ of error in the case of Ashlock against the Commonwealth. Ashlock was convicted in the Circuit Court for Williamsburg of the murder of Andrew Bradenham. The crime is alleged to have been committed in January of this year, and the man was twice tried—the first time in the spring.

In his statement of the case counsel for Bradenham says that his client was indicted for the crime in February and that he was not given a speedy trial as guaranteed by law, the first having resulted in a hung jury, and that several terms of the court were held when his case was not called, and when called it was continued on motion by the prosecution. The petition also states that important witnesses were absent when the trial was held in October of this year, and that notwithstanding this it was ordered to proceed, and also that evidence was admitted which was illegal. The man is under sentence to die on December 5, but the writ just issued stops that until the case can be heard.

### LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Richmond (Special).—In rendering decision in two suits against the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company in favor of the defendant company, Judge Ingram, sitting in the Equity Court, said that Section 1224-L of the Code of Virginia, 1904, was unconstitutional. The Court based the opinion upon the case of the Central of Georgia Railway Company against Murphy, recorded in 196 United States Reports. Permission was given the plaintiffs, W. H. Miles Shoe Company and the R. A. Peterson Tobacco Company, to file bills of exceptions.

The section referred to defines the responsibility of common carriers in transporting freight and holds that the railway companies are responsible for damage to any property while in transit.

The opinion of Judge Ingram, if upheld by the higher court, will have a widespread effect and will practically negative the power of shippers to receive damages for property damaged while en route.

### WIFE HELD FOR MURDER.

South Hill (Special).—John Snyder, a German, living about three miles from South Hill, was killed, and his wife is under arrest charged with murdering him. Mrs. Snyder and her husband were alone at the time of the shooting. Mrs. Snyder rushed into a neighbor's house about 9 o'clock P. M. and said her husband had shot himself. A doctor was summoned immediately, but Snyder was dead when he reached the house. An autopsy was held, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict against Mrs. Snyder. The testimony showed that Snyder and his wife did not live happily together. The woman's testimony was very conflicting. A druggist testified that she had recently tried to buy strychnine from him. Snyder was shot in the head, the empty shell from the gun being found in a bureau drawer. Snyder was twenty-eight years old and his wife is fifty. She had been married twice before.

### WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Richmond (Special).—The two dispensaries established by the Health Department for the free treatment of consumptive were formally opened here. In each place a corps of consulting physicians—seven in number—and a detail of nurses are stationed. The free treatment of cases of tuberculosis was made possible by an appropriation by the Health Department of the city. A close campaign against the plague has been mapped out. The free treatment will be applied not only to fully developed cases of tuberculosis, but to kidney ailments as well, which are recognized by medical science as consumption in its incipency.

### Big Price For Farm Land.

Winchester (Special).—The highest price ever paid for Clarke County farm land has just been obtained by Pleasant Hill, near Boyes, to Henry B. Gilpin, of Baltimore, for \$135 an acre. The farm contains 300 acres and adjoins Kentmere, which is already the property of Mr. Gilpin.

### Choked To Death.

Bristol (Special).—J. W. Blankenship, 55 years old, was found dead in the Southern suburbs of Bristol. His face and neck were colored and the position of his tongue indicated that he had choked to death while eating a can of potted ham, a part of which lay beside his body.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

The Sultan of Turkey is the proprietor of a fine zoological garden. A cooking school and a nursery are among the innovations at the First Presbyterian Church in Seattle.

It is estimated that there are 2,500,000 dogs in Great Britain. In the south of France wine is now sold by the half-hour. On payment of two cents one can go into a wine cellar and stay there for half an hour. There are now fewer household goods in storage in New York City than in five years, because there are more New Yorkers than ever going into suburban homes. An anti-slavery league has been formed in New Zealand to advocate a Chinese polltax of \$5,000, ten times as

## NO ALLOTMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS

National Banks to Get All the Certificates.

ONLY \$35,000,000 WILL BE ALLOWED.

Secretary Cortelyou Considers the Crisis in the Money Market Over and Believes the Additional Circulation, Based on the Certificates and Panama Canal Bonds, Will Give What is Needed.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The announcement by Secretary Cortelyou that further subscriptions to the one-year Treasury certificates would not be received is regarded here as indicating that the Secretary considers the crisis in the money market to be practically over. Official figures have not yet been given out at the Treasury of the amount of the certificates allotted.

The amount of the allotments made, however, is known to be about \$35,000,000, and this is probably the limit unless strong reasons are presented from banks which have already made subscriptions having been rejected. It is anticipated that nearly the whole of the \$35,000,000 allotted will be used to secure new issues of banknotes.

As these issues will be retired within less than a year, they will not constitute a permanent inflation of the bank-note circulation. The effect of the new loans upon the future of the Treasury resources and of the money market is already receiving attention at the Treasury and in banking circles. From present sources of information the amount nominally added to the cash balances of the Treasury will be about \$85,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 will represent the 2 per cent. Panama bonds and \$35,000,000 will represent the one-year certificates which have been allotted.

This amount would increase the present nominal balance from about \$24,333,217, where it stood Thursday, to a little more than \$25,000,000. A small additional amount will be derived from the premium on the Panama bonds, but even if this should average as high as five per cent., it would amount to only \$2,500,000.

With a nominal balance, however, of more than \$25,000,000 the Treasury will not have anything like that amount immediately available. This is because of deposits in national banks and other deposit items. These items amounted to \$234,939,589, leaving an actual working balance of \$6,463,628. The Secretary has announced that ninety per cent. of the payments for Panama bonds will be left in the custody of the national banks purchasing the bonds, and about 75 per cent. of the payments for the one-year certificates will be left with the banks. The effect of these changes in the Treasury balance sheet upon the basis of issues of banknotes and securities to the amount of \$85,000,000 will be to increase the amount in banks to about \$300,000,000, and the working balance to about \$22,000,000.

This condition of the Treasury finances will be changed materially in the spring if Secretary Cortelyou is able to carry out the program of retiring of considerable portion of the one-year certificates before maturity. He will have no difficulty in doing this and saving a considerable proportion of the interest to be paid on them if the agreements made with banks to this effect can be carried out under the conditions of the money market existing in the spring.

### Not An Oil Trust Concern.

Galveston, Tex. (Special).—John W. Gates, head of the Texas Oil Company, is up in arms against the charge made by Governor Campbell that he believed this company is part of the Oil Trust. Gates, who is here, declares such a public utterance by the state's executive is very damaging to the Texas company and he demands a retraction. Gates says his company has always been independent and has always been a direct competitor of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in Texas.

### Bryan To Get Army Pay.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—The officers of Col. W. J. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska, have been allowed \$5,228 by the national government for time between enrollment and muster in the Spanish-American War. Col. Bryan enrolled June 11 and was mustered in July 13, 1898, and will have about \$200 due him in this allowance.

### New York Clergy Aroused.

New York (Special).—A great public protest will be made against the decision of the committee on elementary schools of this city to eliminate all reference to Jesus Christ and Christmas from the school exercises, and to abolish the celebration of Christian festivals. Plans for the protest were made by the Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Association of New York.

### Man Of 99 A Suicide.

Fall River, Mass. (Special).—At the age of 99 years, Charles W. Chace, a well-to-do farmer, decided that life was not worth living and committed suicide. He took Paris green and was dead when found. He left a note saying that he was tired of life.

### Quakers Defeated Ithacans.

Philadelphia (Special).—History repeated itself on Franklin Field, Pennsylvania again winning the annual football game with Cornell. The score this year being 12 to 4. It was Pennsylvania's thirteenth victory in 15 games played with the Ithacans. The New York state team having won one contest and tied another. The game was finely played, bringing out many spectacular features, which were greatly enjoyed by the thousands of spectators.

## Young Men & Women

Should prepare themselves for positions before they attempt to secure them. For the past eight years

The Gilbert School of Shorthand has turned out expert Stenographers and Typewriters. We give individual instruction and secure positions for graduates. Board secured at reasonable rates. Write for circular.

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Grain, Hay and Mill Feeds.

Seed Oats, Linseed Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed, Also Distributors of the Purina Poultry Feeds.

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Near Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

Physical Valuation of

Railroads

By Ray Morris.

THE objections to this plan may be summarized under two heads: first, that the valuations are in themselves meaningless; second, that an attempt is being made to correlate two matters having no connection with each other. It is usually possible, though difficult to find out what the facts, figures, and statistics of a railroad cost, or what it would cost to replace them; it can also be determined that certain new work resulting in an abandonment of the old has been done and that both old and new constitute a proper capital charge. Real estate and buildings can be appraised, and we can know, with tolerable reliability, what it would cost to build the transportation machine that is before us. But that cost bears no special relation to the value of the property. The value of a railroad, viewed as a single asset, is its earning power capitalized, and nothing else whatever. Reduplicate the main lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford in the Rocky Mountains, and you will certainly double their so-called physical value if you measure that value by cost of construction. Against the tremendous asset representing the physical cost place an equal amount of liabilities representing securities sold to pay the bill, and you will have a perfect balance sheet; also a company that cannot possibly remain solvent, for the earnings in the mountain country, will be as much smaller than they are in New England as the construction cost will be greater. Yet this reductio ad absurdum is the valuation plan in a nutshell.—From the Atlantic.

Immortality.

By Maurice Maeterlinck.

IN this new era upon which we are entering and in which the religions no longer reply to the great questions of mankind, one of the problems on which we cross-examine ourselves most anxiously is that of the life beyond the tomb: Do all things end at death? Is there an imaginable after-life? Whether do we go and what becomes of us? What awaits us on the other side of the frail illusion which we call existence? At the minute when our heart stops beating, does matter triumph or mind? Does eternal life begin or end in darkness? Like all that exists, we are imperishable. We cannot conceive that anything should be lost in the universe.

What keeps and will long keep us from enjoying the treasures of the universe is the hereditary restriction with which we are born, the gloomy prison of our senses. Our imagination, as we lead it today, accommodates itself too readily to that captivity. It is true that it is the slave of those senses which alone feed it. But it does not cultivate enough within itself the intuitions and presentiments which tell it that it is absurdly captive and that it must seek outlets even beyond the most resplendent and most infinite circles which it pictures to itself. It is more important that our imagination should say to itself more and more seriously that the real world begins in the millions of leagues beyond its most ambitious and daring dreams. Never was it entitled—nay, bound—to be more modestly foolish than now. Still, it succeeds in building and multiplying in the most enormous spaces and that it is capable of conceiving is nothing compared with that which is ready the smallest revelations of science in our humble daily life, even in that modest environment, it cannot cope with reality, that it is constantly being overwhelmed, disconcerted, dazzled by all the unexpected that lies hidden in a stone, a salt, a glass of water, a plant, an insect.

Let us, therefore, try, whenever a new dream presents itself to select from before our eyes the bondage of our earthly life. Let us say to ourselves that, among the possibilities which the universe still hides from us, one of the easiest to realize, one of the most palpable, the least infinitesimal and the least disconcerting, is certainly the possibility of a means of existence, an existence much more spacious, more perfect, durable and secure than that which is offered to us by our actual consciousness. Admitting this possibility—and there are few as probable—the problem of our immortality is in principle, solved.—Harper's Magazine.

The Deeper Cause of War.

By Richard Barry.

HOSE who write history are wont to ascribe wars to the jealousy of rulers, the rivalries of States and national love of aggrandizement. They forget usually to seek the deeper cause—that primal love for combat which animates all virile nations, which makes even our supposedly peaceful America the inspired devotee of football and the prize fight. Of these nations none now reigns more virile than Japan. There are authorities to show from language and history and archaeology that the Nipponese is not a pure Mongolian race, but a composite, in which the Aryan element is strong. Neither in mind nor in body are the Japanese only Mongolian. From mere personal experience the employers of servants could tell the same. You can tell a Chinaman to your heart's content, and he will not strike back, except with a knife in the dark; you can mail and abuse a Filipino with tongue and hoof, and he will submissively kowtow; the East Indian is a frail, blustering, every chance brutal adventurer; but raise his fingers against a Japanese, and if he does not hara-kiri on the spot you will have a fight on your hands that will last until one or the other of you is overwhelmingly whipped.—From the Century.

Some Black Sheep of the Bar.

By the Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas, of Brookline, Mass.

IN England you say to a man, "But it's the law," and he replies, "Oh, I did not know that; of course I must submit." In America, however, when you say to a man, "But it's the law," his reply is, "Oh, is it? But surely there must be some way of getting around it." Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarks that one of the reasons why the Canadian Northwest is being populated by Americans is that the settlers from this side prefer English justice to their rights as better guarded across the line. In the western jurisdictions of this country, a man would be in an unwelcome cause if the judge was a Jew.